

Sketches of

South Carolina

By

Gustavus Memminger Middleton



Press of
Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.
Charleston, S. C.
1908

Sketches of

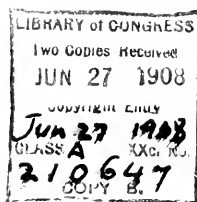
South Carolina

By

Gustavus Memminger Middleton



Press of
Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co
Charleston, S C
1908



COPYRIGHT, 1908

RY

GUSTAVUS MEMMINGER MIDDLETON.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

BEAUFORT, S. C.

To the coast region belongs the credit of introducing civilization to the hitherto unknown but now populous districts of the interior of the State. Of the three points from which the new influences radiated, Beaufort, Charleston and Georgetown, the first named was the pioneer. More than a century before the settlement of "Old Town" on the Ashley River the French Huguenots effected a landing in the neighborhood of Port Royal, probably on the island recently utilized by the United States as a Naval Station, judging by the remains of old landmarks there. This attempt, like that of Sir Walter Raleigh at Roanoke Island near the coast of North Carolina, about twenty years later, resulted disastrously, so that beyond the distinction of being the first landing of European colonists on the soil of South Carolina, the page of history is silent even as to their fate, but in the ferocious hostility that everywhere actuated the religious wars of that period, it is supposed that they perished at the hands of merciless Spaniards further South. The settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, having preceded all attempts at English colonization, was the focus of a considerable distribution of population, the general trend of which was to the South; from thence came an accession to the plantations of the Albemarle and Cape Fear communities. Of course most of the communication between the inhabited points of the coast was by the easy transit of the ocean, and about 1664 the diary of Robert Sandford's voyage from Cape Fear to Port Royal gives a very interesting description of the country and water courses, especially of what was then called St. George's Bay, now Charleston harbor, and of the friendly Indians with whom he sojourned in the neighborhood of Port Royal. It would appear from many circumstances that Beaufort should have been the chief port of entry of the State; its elevation, like Savannah, is many feet above the highest tide which rises and falls in navi-

gable streams extending in its rear and forming almost a complete inland route for many miles north and south. From the residential part of Bay street, which is some fifteen feet above high tide, the view is a striking one for the low country. The Beaufort River, though curving here from right to left, forming a peninsula of the town behind which it disappears to join the Coosaw or Whale Branch, where the main land begins, presents an unobstructed vista for seven miles to Parris Island, beyond which its waters expand into the immensity of ocean, several miles further still. On the right bank halfway between Beaufort and the picturesque hamlet of Port Royal, which occupies the point of land lying between Beaufort River and its branch called Battery Creek, is one of those beautiful oak groves which adorn the low country; from its extent and irregular growth it appears to have been the work of nature and is conspicuous for many miles around from its elevated ground and its never failing verdure. Still more interesting as the work of unknown hands, on the sandy stretches of the beach below the grove lie the remains of a tabby fort about a hundred and fifty feet square, one only of its sides resting on the main, the rest slanting with the beach and one of its lower angles submerged at high tide, the gradual encroachment thereof telling a tale of unrecorded time. Its modern name is the "Old Spanish Fort," and the supposition, according to a local authority, is that it was a construction of Governor Sayle of "Old Town" on the Ashley, in order to protect the inland settlers from the Spaniards, for the site is admirably suited to check marine invasion, commanding the channel of the river crosswise where it is quite narrow and also lengthwise, in its approaches from the South. The Town of Beaufort, laid out in 1717, is never lost sight of from any point on the river, curving like Naples and showing its fine old mansions when lost to the eye by the aid of glasses from the lower stretches of the river. It seems a reasonable conjecture that the more land-locked harbor of Charleston and its greater distance from the Spanish settlements of Florida must have prevailed over the many attractive features of the Port Royal region, in transferring the energies of the first comers and finally

concentrating greater numbers on the peninsula formed by the Kiawah and Etiwan. Beaufort, therefore, early withdrew from the race for commercial supremacy, and pursued the more quiet career of a rural community, unsurpassed in the character of its society by any in the State and adorned by some of the most distinguished citizens and professional men. The crops for many miles around being entirely of the highland varieties and girdled by salt water inlets, excluding rice culture, the healthfulness exceeds that of places adjacent to swamps and fresh water. Beaufort claims, on its historic side, the only Secretary of the Navy ever contributed by South Carolina to the National Cabinet in the person of Paul Hamilton in the early part of the last century. Some very substantial houses of great antiquity stand along the eastern and lower section of the water front, protected by strong sea walls enclosing gardens and lawns shaded by mammoth specimens of still more ancient oaks.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Charleston, though known the world over, and occupying as conspicuous a place in history as the largest cities of the Northern States in the great drama of the Revolutionary War, and noted for its culture and refinement, cannot lay claim to being the first choice of the adventurers who visited this Province in quest of fortunes and new habitations in the last half of the sixteenth century. It is generally admitted that the earliest permanent settlement at "Old Town" on the west bank of the Ashley was the result of the sober second thought that it was a more secure harbor against the foray of Indians and the attacks of Spanish and French competitors for the possession of the new world than the more imposing but exposed situation of Port Royal, where the first Governor, William Sayle, is believed to have sojourned with his company from Barbadoes (before moving to Ashley River) for several years prior to 1670, which date is accepted as that of the founding of the city and so declared by its seal. Beyond the knowledge of the site but little has survived in the way of records or landmarks to afford any glimpse of that brief experiment. Its short life

seems to have consisted of preparing to make still another move, which occurred in the administration of Governor West in pursuance of orders from Lord Ashley, one of the Lords Proprietors of the Province, in a series of minute directions as to the dimensions of the streets, the laying out of squares and the erection of a palisade on the land side of the New Town. Some time before this Sir John Yeamans, the predecessor of Governor West, had brought with him negroes from the West Indies, an example soon followed by subsequent immigrants, thus introducing an element productive of great wealth in the reclamation of swamps and tide-water lands by a race alone fitted for such work in a semi-tropical climate, and who for nearly two hundred years proved their efficiency by converting the low country, though unsuited to European laborers, into a land of abundant and profitable harvests. The different climate, soil and productions of the upper country being then an unknown asset, the Province flourished thenceforward as a slave-holding colony of the coast for many years, the commercial and social progress of the interior not making itself felt until a later period in the surveying of new tracts of land and in the accession of immigrants from other Provinces, from the North generally, of smaller means and cultivating the soil themselves, not large proprietors like those of the lower section on the coast.

Besides its full share of danger growing out of conflicts with the Indians experienced by all the colonies, the fact that the Lords Proprietors were the legal owners of the two Carolinas led very soon to conduct on their part tending to foster their personal interest to the injury and neglect of the infant community, in consequence of which an estrangement sprang up which resulted in an event of signal importance and which may be regarded as a forerunner of the Revolution which occurred some fifty years later, viz: a successful demand for the transfer of authority from the Proprietors to the King. The opposition in the Colony took practical effect in 1719, when Arthur Middleton, President of the Convention of the people, announced their determination no longer to recognize the Proprietary Government, whereupon Sir Francis Nicholson was commissioned Pro-

visional Governor who, soon returning home on account of ill health, left the discordant elements as he found them, in the hands of Arthur Middleton, who, as President of the Council, continued at the helm for five years until the arrival of the first commissioned Royal Governor in the person of Robert Johnson, in 1731. This point having been gained, prosperity and comparative quiet reigned under the joint government of Royally commissioned Governors and their Councils on the one hand, and Assemblies elected by the people on the other, until the great expense of the French and Indian War, ending in the conquest of Canada, induced the Home Government to tax the Colonies in various ways out of proportion to their interest in the policies that had created the debt. Here then was raised the cry, "No Taxation without Representation," which was the keynote to the call for a general conference and culminated in the separation and Independence of the Colonies. In the varying phases of the struggle to establish self-government on the continent, Charleston bore a conspicuous part, gaining the first signal victory at Fort Moultrie and suffering siege and capture at a later stage of the war, remaining like New York, at the mercy of the enemy until the successful termination of hostilities by the surrender at Yorktown. Throughout the weary years and often waning fortunes of that memorable period Charleston's hand still continued plainly visible in the direction of affairs at the Council board of the Continental Congress, in which two of her sons, Henry Middleton and Henry Laurens, served in the capacity of President, besides having supplied at the outset the entire delegation who signed the eventful Declaration of Independence, viz: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Arthur Middleton. The year after the evacuation of Charleston by the English witnessed also the city's starting point on a higher plane of progress and development in its incorporation by the Legislature and change of name to its present designation. Eight years later President Washington sojourned here for several days and was received with unbounded hospitality. The second war with England in 1812 necessitated defensive preparations along the coast during the administration of Governor

Henry Middleton. The next distinguished visitor was the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824, who was hailed with an enthusiasm second only to the greeting accorded Washington. The doctrine of Nullification though intended as a "high and peaceful remedy" for resisting encroachments on the rights of the States, came near precipitating a collision in the matter of collecting duties under the provisions of an exorbitant tariff law, and Charleston was the theatre of great excitement between the extremists and conservatives. This difficulty having been adjusted by a change in the law and reduction of the duties, the more vital danger of interference with the internal and widespread institution of slavery soon appeared on the horizon; the political Niagara of Secession in 1860 to which the country was rapidly drifting, engrossed more and more intensely the minds of all parties. The National Democratic Convention, held in Charleston in May, 1860, clearly revealed the cleavage between North and South independently of party names, which was confirmed in the fall of the same year by the election of the first sectional President. Secession, not Nullification, was now the watchword, and the famous Ordinance which made South Carolina the first member of a new Confederacy, was signed in Charleston. The dispute about the possession of Fort Sumter, culminating in its bombardment and capture, placed Charleston in the van of the greatest conflict of modern times, nor was it ever successfully assaulted through four long years of war and siege and it was only surrendered when the armies elsewhere had ceased to keep the field. The ten years' misrule of suffrage given the emancipated slaves was no "feather in the cap" of those who inspired the saturnalia of plunder following the ruin of war, but it raised in the person of Wade Hampton a Deliverer who signalized the centennial of American Independence by restoring self-government to his native State and city. From the earliest times Charleston has endured visitations of nature by storm and tide, but in 1886 an earthquake of great severity shook its foundations and inflicted serious damage to even its strongest buildings, but this calamity was not without its blessing in the generous response of sympathy and assistance which flowed in from the whole coun-

try; the restoration was so complete as to amount to an improvement in many instances. The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, held at Charleston in the first year of the present century, marked the dawning of a new era of industrial prosperity, and its beautiful site, since transformed into "Hampton Park," has added thereby a very popular and attractive resort. The attention of the National Government having been drawn to the increasing depth of the channel resulting from the erection of the jetties, the construction of a Navy Yard with all its modern accompaniments promises, under the favorable auspices and generous appropriations with which it was inaugurated, to become an important factor in the new life of Charleston in demonstrating to the world the easy ingress and egress of warships as well as vessels of all nationalities engaged in the more profitable and peaceful vocation of trade.

THE BATTERY.

The favorite pleasure resort and promenade of Charleston popularly known as the Battery, is the most delightful of all the parks the city possesses. This inviting spot, bathed on three sides by the mingled waters of the Ashley, Cooper and Atlantic Ocean, and occupying the extreme end of the peninsula on which the city stands, is the first point to which all visitors are naturally attracted. The name "White Point" probably originated from the shore line which in this region is always of sand, and the existence of adjacent oyster beds.

Only a small portion of the rectangle constituting the park proper is native soil, being made up and filled out to meet the requirements of the unbroken line of sea wall which forms a right angle at its southeastern as well as its southwestern corner, whence it returns to the original shore line or beach, a small section of which borders the sidewalk of the street called South Bay, which is the southernmost street of the city. This sole remaining piece of the original shore line or beach is interesting as indicating how great a portion of the park has been artificial and how little of it is to be credited to nature.

From this point to the East or High Battery the *contour* of the beach can only be a matter of conjecture, but by the continual planting of trees and noting when they have survived and where perished after repeated attempts to fill the vacant areas, a very good idea of the natural outline can be formed. The two open spaces adjoining the corners above mentioned testify to the fact that this was not only made land but that it was not properly filled up, stumps and all sorts of *débris* being used instead of solid upland earth. In consequence of this imperfect method of extension, all efforts to continue the grove to the water edge have proved futile, the salt water percolating through the decaying material underlying the thin layer above, which itself is constantly settling. About midway between Meeting and Church streets, on the other hand, the grove has attained a venerable age, a few of the trees even reaching the promenade along the outer or south wall. Tradition has it that a private residence once stood on land near the site of the Jasper monument.

This spot was therefore evidently the backbone or mainland of the original "Oyster Point," east and west thereof being more or less artificial. The wall of the East or High Battery, so called from being several feet higher than that of the South or Low Battery, is not, like the latter, composed of concrete, but consists of granite blocks on its outer face filled in to the inner face or street wall with solid earth and broken rocks—the whole surmounted by massive flagstones coinciding in size with the width of the spacious promenade itself. The view from this elevated esplanade extending several blocks at right angles to the park of which it is the eastern boundary, is unobstructed on its seaside, comprising James and Morris Islands, bounding the harbor on the south, and the mainland with Sullivan's Island to the north, Fort Sumter filling the gap between the two and guarding the entrance from the sea. Across the street and considerably lower, skirted by the evergreen palmetto bordering the sidewalk, stately mansions of various styles of architecture afford a nearer and hardly less pleasing contrast to the tides that ebb and flow almost at their base.

But no account of the Battery would be complete without some allusion to the part it has played in the stirring drama of war. At the return of the Palmetto regiment from Mexico there was a parade ending as usual on the Battery, where a sham battle concluded the exercises, the Charleston Riflemen holding the bridge to the old bathing house. In the Civil War serried rows of tents under the oaks sheltered for a while a regiment from Georgia. Then, too, the roof of the old bathing house, which stood opposite the south wall, was used as an observatory by the Signal Service, and at night flaming torches waving signals of light, transmitted messages to the neighboring posts of Forts Johnson, Sumter and Moultrie. On the spot now occupied by the gun rescued from the sunken monitor Keokuk, stood a lofty gun carriage surmounted by a fine piece of ordnance, a present from England. On the evacuation of the city this gun was destroyed by an accident, a fragment being lodged by the explosion in the roof of the mansion at the corner. In the last few years the policy of changing the park into a garden is evidenced by the setting out and cultivation of smaller growth under the trees, and while this is undoubtedly pleasing to the eye, it abridges the use of the park as a play ground.

The recent erection of a substantial and costly music stand adds greatly to the natural attractions of the place. The project of extending the Battery to the western end of South Bay street has more than once been broached, but that "consummation devoutly to be wished"—among other considerations the summer breezes coming from that direction—seems further off than ever.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.

On the banks of the Cooper River in the suburbs of Charleston, but quite distant from the din and tumult of the city, is a quiet and retired spot devoted to a solemn purpose. Set apart more than half a century ago as a cemetery and called Magnolia, it elicits increasing interest and attention as the years pass by. The general plan follows the irregular

and curved lines of nature, intersected as it is, by water introduced into the natural depressions, which have been deepened and enlarged to the proportions of lakes spanned by bridges, in some instances connecting islands with the opposite shores, or stretching from shore to shore. The first impression is therefore quite bewildering and it requires some time to become familiar with its labyrinthian design. The soil varies in character according to its elevation from dark mold to porous sand, so that there is abundant choice in the variety of its composition. It has no ancient or regularly laid out rows of oaks, like the adjacent grove of Belvedere, since known as the Country Club, the growth being more recent and promiscuous according to individual tastes and preferences. The contrast of the white marble monuments with the foliage and flowers of various colors presents vistas of artistic beauty from different standpoints throughout the extensive grounds in bright weather, especially when the leaves are glistening from recent showers, while the dearth of weeping willows, which are the most natural expression of sorrow and emblematic of grief, is more than supplemented by the overhanging gray moss of the evergreen liveoaks. The first choice of entries was on the southeast or bluff side of the reservation, facing the wide expanse of water which forms its eastern boundary, along which it has gradually extended to the north, where its further progress is arrested by an inlet which separates it from the Country Club and which forms the northern boundary for a considerable distance.

Among the first objects on entering the gate, which is near the southwest corner and flanked by fine specimens of the magnolia and palmetto, is one of the enclosed water views before mentioned, overarched by the evergreen oak in the foreground and in the distance spanned by a rustic bridge, while nearby on rising ground to the left where formerly stood a picturesque chapel, since displaced, and the area occupied by monumental enclosures of various description, specially noticeable is a marble temple of Grecian design, the columns and roof thereof protecting a sarcophagus of exquisite sculpture and an adjacent shaft of imposing proportions but of a more sombre hue. Northeast

from this point on the outer road encircling the grounds, is a unique monument conspicuous from its outline and workmanship; it is pyramidal, pierced by colored glass lights, with entrance surmounted by a marble statue; the interior is a miniature chapel, the receptacles having the appearance of ordinary drawers of enduring material; the floor is tessellated and furnished with a centre table garnished continually with fresh flowers overcast by the dim light of stained glass. Continuing on the same road along the river edge near the southeastern point in a lot several feet above the causeway, is a fine specimen of Italian art, consisting of an oval or oblong piece of marble, dish-shaped, resting on a block of the same material and bearing on alternate sides the inscription and Coat of Arms of the family. Among the monuments of earlier date may be mentioned the ornate shaft erected to the memory of that brilliant scholar and jurist, Hugh Swinton Legaré. Emblematic of the Lost Cause, where the road branches to the right after entering the cemetery, on an elevated square pedestal, stands a monument to the Confederate dead in the shape of a bronze figure representing a private soldier in heroic pose guarding as it were his comrades sleeping peacefully in severed ranks on the slope below. In this connection perhaps it is to be regretted that the remains of Calhoun, South Carolina's greatest statesman, do not rest in Magnolia rather than in a crowded church-yard within the confines of the city.

ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK.

Prominent among old landmarks in the vicinity of Charleston, about seventeen miles distant, stands the Church of St. James, Goose Creek, situated on a gentle declivity overlooking a fresh water stream of the same name, formed by innumerable rivulets of swamp water and emptying finally into the Cooper River. Erected in the infancy of the Colony when all of its inhabitants were loyal subjects of the Crown, it proudly retains to this day the Royal Arms of England as a conspicuous centre-piece, surmounting the pulpit and chancel wall. In addition to some very ancient tablets it

possesses probably the only specimen of a framed escutcheon known in heraldry as a hatchment, representing the Arms of the Izard family who took a prominent part in the affairs of the Province from the beginning as well as in its subsequent history. The marble tablets of the Decalogue, Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer were presented in 1758 by William Middleton, a zealous patron of the Church who had been a member of His Majesty's Council in the Province until his return to England in 1754. The structure is not majestic, having rather the appearance of a large mausoleum, the only exterior ornament being cherub heads at intervals along the cornice of the walls. There is no projection or porch for an entrance, nor is the chancel provided for by any addition to the rear wall—the pulpit standing directly in front of the arched window. Like all the permanent church buildings that succeeded the first wooden tenements in South Carolina, the walls are massive and rendered still more lasting by oyster-shell lime. The same unfortunately cannot be said of the brick enclosure which originally protected the churchyard, as not a vestige of it remains. Besides the few memorials visible above the ground, tablets on the inner wall indicate the existence and location of family vaults under the ground by such phrases as "Beneath this window, near the outer wall, etc.:" "Near the chancel, etc." Under the fostering care of the Church of England whose jurisdiction was interwoven with the Government of the Province insomuch that the Episcopal Church was the ruling power for many years, it naturally possessed great advantages over the other religious bodies. To the faith and form of worship of their fathers the English gentry, who had been granted large tracts in the fertile neighborhood of Goose Creek, were ardently attached, and the first missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was sent out to minister here. The fact that prosperous estates and hospitable homes, graced with the comforts and accompaniments of refinement, have beyond the memory of man, been exchanged for the solitude of a wilderness, can be explained only by the unhealthiness caused by the stagnant water of undrained swamps conjoined with the more alluring profits of rice agriculture

in the tide-water region nearer the coast. An interesting object not many paces from the church, at right angles to the turnpike where it reaches the crest of the hill above the bridge, is a stately avenue of oaks planted as far back as 1680, by Edward Middleton, considerably antedating the building of the church (1713) and of as great antiquity as the City of Charleston itself.

OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The ancient Parish of Saint Andrew's on Ashley River, laid out over two centuries ago, claims the distinction of possessing the oldest church building in South Carolina. This parish, which was famous for the wealth and social prominence of its members, among whom the following estates were the most noted: Accabee, Ashley Hall, Schievelin, Drayton Hall, Magnolia, Ashley Hill, and Middleton Place, has now been for many years a dormant parish. The old church of Saint Andrew's, built in 1706, stands about six miles below Drayton Hall—the only mansion that escaped destruction at the close of the civil war—and between six and seven miles from Charleston on the Ashley River road, hidden by a copse or thicket from the open stretch of river marsh which covers so large a part of Ashley River in its lower windings. On its interior walls are tablets bearing kindred names to those on its contemporary at Goose Creek. Over the western entrance is a gallery, which was appropriated to the use of the slave tenantry. This quaint little church, built of brick, differs from its Goose Creek neighbor, being of cruciform design, and above the southern entrance was very plainly visible the date of 1706. The pews stood several inches above the tile floor of the aisles. The pulpit and reading desk, like the pews, were very substantial, but were replaced by modern ones of mahogany just before the Civil War. There are many broken vaults and tombstones of great antiquity scattered around the unprotected area and on both sides of the approach to the church from the river road. The congregation consisted of planters from along the Ashley and

Stono Rivers as far as Rantowles creek, and of the intervening region traversed by the Bear Swamp road.

The services were confined to the winter season, as it was unhealthy in summer, when most families resided in the city. Between the years 1814 and the fifties there was a ferry as in Colonial times over the Ashley River where the New Bridge now stands, and after the advent of steam the genial ferry-man would detain his craft, quite independently of schedules, waiting for any missing passenger whom he had conveyed to his destination in the morning, rather than let him pass a single night in that malarial atmosphere. (This was, of course, during the summer season.) This venerable colonial relic, surviving the Revolution and Civil War, seems never to have elicited the interest that it richly deserves, though so near the original settlement of Charleston at Old Town Plantation, a few miles below. The plantations of this parish produced a variety of cereals besides cotton, such as inland rice (by means of swamp water reserves), corn, peas, potatoes and sugar cane. Quite recently a new departure has been made in extending to the whole parish the important work of drainage (hitherto confined to the efforts of private individuals on their own estates), by means of the Charleston Drainage Commission, which is attracting widespread interest and bids fair to enlist national attention and aid, and which will not only reclaim large tracts of fertile soil, hitherto unavailable, but also add to the other charming local conditions, the essential feature of healthfulness. The projected resuscitation of the Jockey Club, too, promises to revive the best days of the turf, for which this section of the low country was justly famous in ante-bellum times from an early period, as well as for its apparently unlimited resources of game.

THE ISLE OF PALMS.

Rising from the waters of the blue Atlantic along the low and sandy shore of South Carolina not far from Charleston, and forming one of the chain of sea islands for which that region is peculiar, there has remained unnoticed until within the last few years a certain island whose beach is unrivalled on the South Atlantic coast, and whose history

may be of interest to the many people who visit it during the summer season. Its formation is similar to that of the rest of these islands that abound along this coast; that is, they consist of sand and other materials washed up by the sea, and may be regarded as encroachments of the land upon the water. It has a luxuriant growth of pines, palms and oaks, but of no great altitude on account of the ocean breezes to which they are constantly subjected. It differs from Sullivan's Island in not being a mere sand bank, cast up by the waves at the mouth of the harbor, its undulations being of a more fixed and permanent nature, and not a succession of sand drifts and dunes at the mercy of winds and waves, much more resembling the neighboring main, from which it is separated by a stretch of curving creeks and marshes. The beach, co-extensive with the island, is fully twelve miles long, affording a driveway unequalled by the best roadway in the world. This island, formerly known as Long Island, first comes into notice as having been the scene of the landing of the British troops during the American Revolution, at the time of the expedition against Charleston, in 1776, by Sir Peter Parker. The deep inlet at the southern end separating it from Sullivan's Island is the especial point of interest, as it was impossible to make the passage in the face of hostile batteries, in order to attack Fort Moultrie from the land side, while the fleet attempted to run the gauntlet of the fort itself. How famously this attack on Charleston was repulsed by the complete defeat of the British, and how the vanquished squadron sailed away to New York is an oft-told tale. For more than a century after this military visitation this island lay quietly on the bosom of the restless sea, undisturbed save by occasional storms and the friendly visits of hunters in search of game and adventure. It has in times past been used by farmers for raising products more or less, as some portions of the soil are somewhat fertile, and toward the centre is a swamp or lagoon which gives to the eye from an elevation a picturesque contrast to the surrounding scene. It is, however, in the last decade that it has come prominently into public notice as a pleasure resort, for which it is indebted to the advent of the trolley. During the summer months crowds throng the spacious pavilion erected there to enjoy the music of the United States Army

Post Band, and to indulge in the luxury of salt water bathing. The broad beach presents an animated spectacle at that time with its moving panorama of bicycles and vehicles of all sorts. Fronting the ocean and in full view of the end of the jetties, there are vessels almost always in sight, passing in and out and adding to the variety of the scene. In addition to the attractions of the pavilion a fine hotel affords ample accommodations for the guests that frequent it in yearly increasing numbers, not only from the city, but from the interior of the State and from the neighboring States as well. The trip from the city is one of peculiar and varied interest.

Emerging from the ferry boat the rustic village of Mount Pleasant with its cosey homes and shady lanes is quickly traversed and the long bridge is soon reached, which is the third that has been erected at this point, the first in the Revolutionary and the second in the Civil War. The trolley then threads gardens blooming with oleander and other flowers amid the white sands of Sullivan's Island, grazes an angle of historic Fort Moultrie, near whose portal lies the grave of Osceola, the Indian patriot and warrior, while apparently within a stone's throw lies the other historic fort, Sumter, surrounded by its moat of boundless blue water. Approaching the eastern end of the island, the odor of the myrtle groves, from whose wax excellent candles were made during the Civil War, is very perceptible. The changed aspect on entering the Isle of Palms is very striking; one observes little peaks of sand surmounted by palmettoes and is soon whirling through a variety of foliage, which becomes more dense, till, on nearing the terminus at the pavilion, a grove of live oaks sheds its perpetual shade down a sandy slope to a near creek on the rear of the Island. Thus has this now favorite resort—in obscurity for more than two centuries—become an integral part of the social life of the city and State, monopolizing as it does so large a part of the pastime and pleasure seeking people of different and distant parts of the country.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Of the three ports of entry in South Carolina, the northernmost stands at the head of Winyah Bay on the Sampit River, and near the confluence of the majestic

waters of the Waccammaw and Pee Dee, the latter stream deriving its sources near the borders of Virginia and traversing North Carolina under the name of the Yadkin. Though coeval with the settlement of Beaufort early in the eighteenth century, the records are meagre and afford little more information than that its site was originally granted to an ancestor of the Kinloch family, which grant was afterwards set aside in favor of the Rev. William Screven, the first Baptist minister in the Province, who proceeded to lay out a town with reservations for churches—Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian. His title being contested by Mr. Cleland, who had married a daughter of the first grantee, the difficulty was adjusted and the superior claim satisfied by his acquiescing in Mr. Screven's deeds of lots on the payment of an additional sum by each proprietor in the year 1737. With a rich timber region for miles in its rear, unlimited in its supply of building material and naval stores and the tidewater swamp lands of immense extent enriched by the loam of ages washed down from the middle country and mountains yielding the finest sample of rice produced anywhere as fast as the land was securely banked and properly drained, the destiny of Georgetown as an emporium of all this natural wealth asserted itself from its infancy, and its stock in trade soon rested on a solid foundation far in excess of its growth in population. Like its elder sister, Charleston, it was for a considerable period in the Revolution the headquarters of a British garrison, but subject to the eagle eye of Marion, who watched every opportunity to pounce on and capture any stragglers from the main body venturing beyond the reach of reinforcements. He would dash in and out of the town with an alacrity which earned for him the *sobriquet* of "Swamp Fox," his frequent encounters ranging all the way from White's Bridge (about two miles from the town) to numerous and scattered points in the interior, where he would unexpectedly appear and surprise relief parties of the enemy, retreating as suddenly to the security of his camp on Snow Island in a neighboring but inaccessible morass. Entering the Bay with the sandy hillocks of North Island on the one hand and the shady groves of South Island on the other, and turning a sharp projection of woodland on the right, known as Fraser's Point, a full view of the town is presented, conspicuous among the

buildings being the rounded tower of the old Episcopal Church of Prince George Winyah, built of English brick about 1712, and next to the oldest church building in the State. The streets, with Bay street as a base line, are broad and at right angles, beautifully shaded by oaks, some of them, especially those on High Market street, being of great size and age. The outline of the town is that of a rectangle and its greatest dimension east and west. Several years before the Civil War the project of a railroad from Kingstree was so far advanced as to be graded throughout and partly trestled at Black River; the rails were actually ordered from the North, but the shipment was interrupted by the approach of hostilities. In June, 1862, the Federal gunboats passed the coast batteries and opened fire wherever they suspected resistance, interrupting work and demoralizing the laborers, in some instances, as at the Dover plantation, robbing the proprietor of his hands before returning to their anchorage in the stream near the entrance to the Bay. The immense preponderance of the negro element, kept in a continuous ferment by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and kindred acts of legislation by the Radical Congress at Washington in utter disregard of the efforts of Andrew Johnson to stem the tide of hostility against the white people of the South, which was then at its height, it is not surprising that the recovery of Georgetown was slow and for a long time doubtful. Since the resumption of better government Georgetown has conspicuously shared in the shoulder to shoulder progress of latter years and bids fair to eclipse her ancient renown, with the accomplished fact of railroad facilities and deep water on her Bar in consequence of the successful result of the jetties which has opened the way for larger craft in addition to the present Northern Steamship Line. The only reminder of a long defunct industry survives in the Winyah Indigo Society, founded in 1756 for the two-fold object of fostering the culture of the staple which preceded rice and cotton and providing for the education of orphans. Honored by the presence of Washington on his Southern tour, it has in recent years attracted the attention of another President in quest of the game with which its waters and woods abound. With all the modern accessories of a progressive town grafted on the stock of its ancient and

honorable traditions, the future is bright with the promise of a new lease of commercial and industrial prosperity.

THE HIGH HILLS OF SANTEE

These interesting formations of sand hills are remarkable objects of curiosity, situated not more than eighty or ninety miles from the coast, and properly belonging to the low country of South Carolina; in fact, they may be regarded as the memorial of work done by the waves of long past ages, as at their base the ocean once rolled. They lie in a ridge from three to five miles wide, and run in a direction from the Santee River between north and northeast. Their greatest altitude is not over three hundred feet above the level of the river, and affords a fine prospect of from twenty to thirty miles around. Excepting a narrow strip along the river, the lower part of these hills is a bed of barren sand. The best land on the hills is situated about ten miles below Stateburgh, and seven above it, but the extent is considerably diversified in respect of quality. There are several considerable streams which issue from the sides of the hills. As there is no stagnant water near, there is absolute freedom from the mosquito, and the nights are cool and pleasant. Springs of very palatable water abound, and fruits of various kinds are raised in perfection; the trees which flourish the most commonly are the oak, hickory and pine. The staples indigenous to the more fertile portions of the soil are cotton and corn. Vegetables also thrive in great variety. The first settlement was made about the year 1750 by a colony from the Old Dominion, so that even before the Revolution this locality was one of the most populous in the province.

At this early period wealthy citizens of Georgetown established their summer residences among these famous hills. Hither in the old days resorted many people to recuperate their health, as the salubrity of this region was justly celebrated and as the mountains were almost unknown and practically inaccessible. Among the many distinguished patriots of this era who sought this place in search of health was the Rev. William Tennent, the com-

panion of William Henry Drayton (and member of the Provincial Congress) on his mission of reconciliation to the wavering elements of the middle and up-country. The present village of Stateburgh was settled about the year of the incorporation of Charleston (1783) by a company of which Gen. Sumter was the most influential member. The cultivation and refinement of this settlement are proverbial and need not be touched upon here. There were originally two Baptist churches and one Episcopal church in the neighborhood. The Baptist church was formed about the year 1770. Dr. Furman was the first minister and continued here from 1774 to 1787. The original settlers from Virginia were generally Episcopalians. It may be stated that a century ago the Santee Canal connecting the Cooper and Santee Rivers, was in active operation. As an interesting fact it may be further stated that this Canal was one of the first, if not the very first, in the whole country. There seems now to be a tendency to return to nature in the way of utilizing inland water transportation, as witness the widespread interest in deepening channels everywhere and removing obstacles to the navigation of creeks and rivers long since abandoned in favor of the quicker methods afforded by the numerous railroads, so that it is quite possible that this Canal may be rejevenated at no distant day. In these times of rapid transit to and from the mountains, it is hard to realize the difference of locomotion between then and now, when this region was the Mecca of the invalid from the heat and malaria of the lowlands. "The benign hills of Santee," as they were fondly designated by Gen. Henry Lee in the Revolution, appear to have well deserved this appellation, for this was the favorite camping ground of Gen. Greene during that early and critical period of the country's history.

This elevated oasis formerly in such high repute among the dwellers of the surrounding plain, though unshorn to-day of its original attractions, has for many years been overlooked in the fashionable rush for distant resorts such as the increase of wealth elsewhere now offers the modern traveller and seeker after new and artificial environments. To people acclimated to the uniform temperature of the low country, the extremes between day and night in the mountains are often uncongenial and sometimes injurious to

health; to such persons the equable conditions prevailing here are decidedly more conducive to comfort.

The change to the mountains in the height of the summer season proves often a serious shock to those who have been enervated by long residence in the more torrid region of the low country. This observation applies more particularly to visits of too short duration for the system to become habituated to the rarer and cooler atmosphere of the mountain plateau, but in those days, down to the Civil War, many families resided continuously in one place in the winter and another in the summer, not returning to their plantations until after a heavy frost, known more commonly as "black frost;" in the case of those frequenting the mountains, thus enjoying the exhilarating influences of a Northern or European latitude and entirely exempt from the disabilities and drawbacks besetting their winter homes during the summer season, there were no climatic risks incurred throughout the year. It is not surprising, therefore, in view of these many qualities of soil, climate and social prominence, that this favored spot was seriously considered in the selection of a site for the capital of the State, losing the choice by the narrow margin of a single vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA, PAST AND PRESENT.

South Carolina, being one of the original thirteen, is richer in the domain of historic lore than the great majority of her sister States, though representing so small a fraction of the Union in respect to territorial extent. It may be surprising to many of its inhabitants to-day to know that a hundred and fifty years ago it was, in the interior, merely an extension of the conditions which we have been accustomed to regard as peculiar to the prairies of the wild West. Over its rolling hills and plains the buffalo, now all but extinct even in the West, afforded marks for the Indian's arrow and the rifle of the white settler, as many as twenty a day being sometimes the reward of a day's hunt by three or four men with their dogs. As for deer, four or five a day was a sure return for the expenditure of a little powder and shot by a single hunter. In the fall of the year one man could easily kill as many bears as would realize thousands of pounds of bacon. Wild

turkeys were in the greatest profusion. In the low places and swamps, otters, muskrats and beavers were numerous, as many as a score of the latter having been trapped in a certain neighborhood in one season. More formidable neighbors still were the wolves, wildcats and panthers. The abundant growth of grasses and wild canes afforded tempting pasture for raising stock, which was the first step of the early settlers in availing themselves of the means of a livelihood. There being no market within several scores of miles, the cost of transportation almost swallowed up the profits accruing from the sale of whatever crops were planted. Naturally the first consignments were the skins of the wild animals mentioned, in which there was a considerable trade with the distant port of Charles Town. In addition to these, tallow and butter put in an early appearance as well as flour and hemp. On a larger scale indigo attracted general attention about this time, as many old plantation diaries afford evidence of, followed in the last decade of the century by the fleecy staple cotton, which down to the present day, has constituted the chief article of export and the main factor conducing to a favorable balance of trade in the foreign commerce of the whole country. So important indeed had this become to the fabrics of the civilized world as to have won the *sobriquet* of "King Cotton," and the attempted erection of a separate Confederacy comprising the area of its production was based materially on this estimate of its financial value, which was ratified and confirmed by the report of Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the United States

Treasury, at the close of the Civil War, stating that nothing but the cotton in the Southern States saved the National credit. So likewise in the rice industry, which rapidly with cotton grew to be the twin staple of the State, though having its origin in the narrow limits of a garden of Charles Town and though its prolific results were confined to the tidewater region, yet small patches were eventually cultivated in the upper districts, wherever irrigation was obtainable, so that these semi-tropical products, side by side with those of a higher latitude, soon revealed the versatility of the agricultural resources of the Province. In a state of nature the country appears to have been healthier; in the case of the first settlers diseases seemingly

were rare, until the clearing of forests began and the breaking of the soil with probably very imperfect drainage, but a change for the better returned with the improvements of organized society. The sparseness of swamps and low places in comparison with the low country, and the consequent absence of moisture and the pests that accompany it, with high and salubrious spots in proximity to each other supplied with springs of excellent water, afforded assurance, with ordinary precautions, of a growing and healthy white population in the course of time. Schools which were only of the most primitive character were few and far between and limited in their attainments to the art of reading. After the return of the settlers to their homes from which they had been driven by the Indian War of 1755-1763, in rehabilitating their plantations they were not unmindful of religion, and near the scene of the first church service in 1754, there was soon a large congregation under the pastoral care of a Presbyterian minister. To the coast region belongs the credit of entering the wedge of European civilization and turning the light on a hitherto dark and unknown continent. The Government of the Province naturally consisted of and received its impulse from the leaders of this its centre of population, the ruling element of which represented the restored Government of Charles the Second and the Established Church of England, which was correspondingly established here down to the Revolution, many official acts and records proving that the union of Church and State was almost as complete as in the mother country. The population of the back country, except for an occasional filtering from the low country, was derived from other sources and directions,—from the North, following Indian trails and mountain paths; from Pennsylvania through Virginia and North Carolina,—having little or no affiliation with the Episcopal establishment and jurisdiction. That influx gives support to the claim recently put forth in reference to the predominance of the Scotch-Irish element in the development and subsequent formation of the State. In after days (and strikingly so at present) the tables were completely turned; the political and social power of the coast region having been swept away with the peculiar institution on which it rested, and vast tracts of abandoned plantations having been converted into hunting preserves by Northern syndicates and

capitalists for the diversions of the winter season. While the tide has not yet turned from its lowest ebb along the coast country, the interior presents a marvellous contrast in the multiplication of cotton factories besides the cultivation of the soil and a steady increase of population, so that the upper and lower sections of the State have exchanged places in many material respects, the ruling element gravitating to the transferred centre of prosperity and population.

CAMDEN, S. C.

About thirty miles northeast from Columbia, in the midst of a sandy ridge on the Wateree River, stands the historic town of Camden, the oldest inland settlement of the State, having been the spot chosen for their abode by a company of Irish Quakers, about the middle of the eighteenth century. About ten years after this, that is, in 1760, Col. Kershaw (after whom the county is named), who had prospered as a merchant in this section, laid out by lots the plan of a town, which he named in honor of Lord Camden. In the building of mills, stores and other enterprises he was assisted by his friend and partner Mr. John Chesnut. Flour in considerable quantity resulted from the establishment of the mills; likewise a pottery and brewery were among the early commercial ventures. The Quaker element gradually disappeared with the growth of Camden and ceased to be a distinctive feature of the settlement a century ago. An extensive area carpeted with grass lying to the south of the modern town, terminated by a walled cemetery, indicated like "the windy plain of Troy," the site of an ancient and departed community. A conspicuous object and solitary reminder of dwellings that had long disappeared, was a tall structure of three stories in the substantial architecture of the Colonial period, known as the Cornwallis house, overlooked this wide expanse through all the long years of peace down to the year 1865, when Sherman's ruthless and pillaging hordes applied the torch and destroyed this interesting relic, which had survived the Revolution of 1776, in pursuance of the policy of havoc which had just laid the

City of Columbia in ashes in their devastating march through the State. Leaving the plain just mentioned, the site of modern Camden is slightly elevated and undulating, the residences stretching out over the sandy formation of Hobkirk's Hill, the scene of Nathaniel Greene's defeat in 1781 by Lord Rawdon, and the death of the gallant Baron De Kalb, who is commemorated by a monument at the intersection of two of the principal streets. Another decisive battle, also adverse to the American cause, had already occurred in the previous year (1780) in this vicinity between Lord Cornwallis and General Gates, named from its proximity to a neighboring stream, the battle of Sanders Creek. Before the advent of railroads, located at the head of steamboat navigation, it enjoyed for a considerable period a profitable and direct intercourse with the City of Charleston, through the Santee Canal. Besides its natural resources in the staple products of the country, the balmy atmosphere of the winter season which it shares with Aiken and Summerville, has attracted latterly the attention of tourists seeking a more genial clime.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

South Carolina, unlike Massachusetts, with whom she stood shoulder to shoulder in the Revolution, did not so value her chief seaport as to retain it as her Capital City. Only seven years after the Peace, the Legislature met at the new seat of Government on the Congaree, near the confluence of the Broad and Saluda, just one hundred and twenty years after the first settlement at "Old Town" on the Ashley River. In the diary of his Southern tour and on his way home from Augusta, the advantages of the site did not escape the keen practical eye of Washington, as he notices the choice with high commendation. Ascending from the meadow lands bordering the Congaree, one is struck with the commanding aspect of the State House facing the main street running north, which, though slightly lower than the Capitol itself, shares with the rest of the city, which is of rectangular form, an elevation of not less

than two hundred feet above the stream. Geographically considered as the approximate centre of the State, there could hardly have been made a more accurate selection, and great care was taken to provide more liberal space and to avoid the mistake of narrow streets and small lots by specifying the dimensions of both. Among the first results that followed the removal of the seat of Government to Columbia and the most beneficial in its consequences, was the establishment of the State College, which has not only numbered among its graduates some of the most distinguished citizens in the higher walks of life, but has shed lustre on itself by the life and labors of some very able instructors in the various branches of its course, such as Cooper, whose contributions on the subject of Political Economy were a noted feature of his time; Lieber, whose works on Civil Government have become a classic; his son, who was State Geologist, and Dr. Thornwell. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary is noted for the high character and ability of its faculty and student body. The Hospital for the Insane has kept pace with the popular demand for humane and enlightened methods practiced in educational centres elsewhere. The State Penitentiary is also located here. In the matter of providing themselves with a building befitting the dignity of the Commonwealth the Legislature cannot be said to have acted hastily, for down to the middle of the nineteenth century an ordinary frame building was the scene of their deliberations. The War of Secession interrupted the work on a structure quarried from native granite, designed with great care and proceeding with fidelity to the specifications as far as it went, but the damage inflicted by Sherman's army and the long delayed and insufficient provision for its completion, has resulted in a very serious departure from the original conception; especially noticeable in its outward features is the diminished number of columns in front and the altered plan of the dome. A *replica* of Houdon's statue of Washington and a recent equestrian monument to Hampton adorn the grounds; also a Confederate memorial representing a private soldier. The site of the city, originally a cotton plantation, is now the location of cotton manufactures on a

colossal scale; its population having more than doubled itself in the last twenty years, an encouraging fact considering that it was almost entirely destroyed by Sherman's army in 1865. Besides being a railroad centre, the revival of steamboat navigation to the coast reopens a long closed addition to trade.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

In full view of the Blue Ridge, which skirts the north-western border of the State and which, with its undulating outline wrapped in snow, presents a striking picture from the tower of Furman University, especially when reflecting the splendor of sunshine on a winter's day, stands the picturesque City of Greenville, the third in order of importance and population in South Carolina. In the days of stage coaches, when it was the terminus of the railroad from Columbia, which was built in the early fifties, it was the resting point of travellers in both directions across the mountainous region extending through North Carolina to Tennessee. Many years earlier, in 1839, a survey under John C. Fremont the first Presidential candidate of the newly formed Republican party in 1856, shows that the original design was to extend the railroad from Greenville through Saluda Gap to Asheville, N. C. The war intervening, the project of a railroad through the mountains was not revived until the early seventies, when a shorter and more easily graded line from Spartanburg was adopted. Whatever losses accrued from this change of plan were more than compensated by the construction of the Air Line from Charlotte to Atlanta, which has assumed the proportions of a trunk line between the North and South. Though not among the mountains, like Asheville, nor the water of its springs as cold, the atmosphere is balmier in summer than the sun-baked clay and sand of the middle and low country, and for those who do not aspire to higher altitudes, such as western North Carolina offered, Greenville and its neighborhood became the favorite resort of inhabitants of the lower sections of the

State in the summer season. The Reedy River skirts the town on the south, but being quite shallow, vehicles are driven over its rocky bed in approaching the main street, accompanied by the agreeable sounds of a water fall and the busy hum of cotton factories. Besides the Baptist or Furman University which is situated on a hill across the river but on line with the main street which rises to about the same height, there is a Female College of the same denomination, a Military Academy and a good system of graded schools. Its manufactures are not confined to cotton, being diversified by factories of furniture, wagons, carriages, cottonseed oil, flour and lumber. Besides being the highest city in South Carolina, nature has added to its attractions the beautiful resort of Paris Mountain, seven miles distant, commanding an extended view reaching beyond the confines of the State to its billowy wall of mountains—among its interesting features, distinctly visible, being that curious work of geological ages, Caesar's Head, gazing, as it were, over the plain below.

FLAT ROCK, N. C.

Nestled among the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina lies a little settlement, whose history may be worth relating. Somewhere between the years 1830 and 1835 it first sprung into existence, as up to that time the primeval forests had been undisturbed and nature reigned supreme in all her untouched majesty, but about the time above mentioned some one or two travellers in search of health resorts chanced upon the spot, which enchanted them from the beauty of the scenery, and the buoyancy of the atmosphere and they then and there determined to build themselves unpretending but comfortable houses in which to pass the summer months. A wealthy Englishman was one of the first, if not the first, to settle; and slowly following his example, one by one, others came, until, by degrees, the giants of the forest yielded to the axe of the settlers, and it became a place requiring a name, which was immediately given it, and by which it has ever since been known, and has even established a reputation for itself. A large flat

rock was discovered in the midst of the settlement, and the settlers thought they could not do better than call their new home after this rock; accordingly, Flat Rock it became, and has ever since remained. The early settlers numbered in their midst an English Consul, a French Count from Charleston, a wealthy Englishman of good birth, the rest of the community being composed of low country planters of South Carolina, and a few professional men from the cities of the low country. The difficulties of even building in those days would now seem almost insuperable, for carpenters or indeed, skilled workmen of any kind, were not to be found in this wilderness of woods. Each settler would have to supply his own workmen, tools and lumber, and railroads not even having been thought of in this part of the world, transportation of any kind was a very formidable matter, and the necessities of life had to be hauled by primitive wagons over the mountain roads, which were often almost impassable, and weeks would elapse before any article of this nature would be received from the cities when ordered. When a family would move, to spend the summer in the new home, the heads of the household would have to look ahead and provide themselves with everything that could or would be needed for five or six months, in all departments of housekeeping, and as the change of climate was very great, and as families always remained through October, clothing and house linen for summer and winter had to be transported, thus making a move a great undertaking. Only people of means could have ventured on such a location, as the soil, too, was rocky and sterile, and, indeed, the settlers were all people of means; it was simply for health and pleasure that they were in search of, and they succeeded in finding one and securing to themselves both. Each family would have its wagon in which all their goods were stored, cavalcades of servants (who were as part of the family, being slaves in those days), horses, carriages, etc. Indeed the advent of each family was more to be compared to Jacob's journey into Egypt than anything else.

By degrees a church was built, then a postoffice, then a hotel, and after a time blacksmiths, carpenters and such like found it to their interest to put up sheds into which

much custom came to them, yet the natives remained the same unthrifty, primitive people they ever were. Of course after erecting a church (St. John in the Wilderness by name) a minister followed, and after a while there were settlers enough to fill the pews in the quaint little country church. For many years the homes of the settlers were crude in the extreme as to surroundings, but by degrees an air of cultivation was acquired and some of the places were in time models of beauty. Each settler had his own orchard and vegetable garden, so that after a while by dint of much fertilizing there was no limit to his supply of fruit and vegetables; then the places, too, were stocked, and fine cows, sheep, etc., were to be seen grazing on the green lawns which gradually took the place of the original rocky, stumpy fields. The class of people who settled here being all cultivated and refined, and being pretty much all known to each other in the low country, there was a great interchange of civilities and a great deal of hospitality was shown, not only among themselves but to any strangers who came to the one hotel the settlement contained. The houses were all plain but comfortable, and apparently commodious, as they were usually taxed to their fullest extent by friends and relatives of each family who would invariably spend a part or whole of the summer with them. In this way the summer passed until the Civil War began, when most families remained all winter in the settlement, as their homes on the seacoast were broken up and it was impossible to travel back and forth any longer. During the war the "bush whackers" or deserters from both sides gave the settlement no end of trouble, but by the time the men returned from the armies and the war was at an end they organized themselves for mutual protection against these desperadoes, and their depredations were soon at an end.

As a result of the war a few places changed hands, and new ones were settled by many wealthy newcomers from other parts of the country, and in some instances on a much grander scale. Since the advent of the railroad, transportation has become an easy affair from all parts of the country, and the fame of Flat Rock as a health and pleasure resort has become proverbial.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 496 191 2